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There are no vessels at the Tallapiedra Wharf, the last vessel to leave there being the American brigantine *Gabrielle*.

On the 9th instant I reported to the Bureau the master of this vessel being convalescent from an attack of malarial fever. On the 10th instant 3 more cases developed, all of a light type, the vessel then being in the open bay and well removed from the city. The vessel was held for two days to observe the men who were sick, when, it being evident they were suffering from malarial fever, the master was given his bill of health to proceed to Ship Island Quarantine Station, the medical officer in charge of that station being notified of the sickness on board.

James Young, chief engineer of the steamship *Yucatan*, from New York to this place, died on the morning of the 11th instant, about twenty-four hours before reaching this port, from hypertrophy of the heart. I issued a certificate to that effect, after an examination of the body and after obtaining a history of the case. No necropsy was held, the history of the case being clear and I being conversant with said history, as I had made an examination of Young not two weeks before, said examination showing the condition named in my certificate.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Comparative statistics of the mortality of the city of Habana for the weeks ended July 15, July 22, July 29, August 5, and August 12, 1897.

Disease.	Week ended—				
	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.
Yellow fever	41	48	40	28	23
Enteric fever	11	14	17	21	20
Pernicious fever	10	6	14	14	13
Paludal fever	2	3	3	2	7
Dysentery	9	22	21	23	39
Enteritis	12	23	30	42	36
Smallpox	1	3	0	0	0
Glanders	1		1	1	1
Diphtheria		1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	6	3	3	3	14
Tuberculosis	29	28	32	38	31
From all causes	235	264	284	306	317
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	61.10	68.64	73.84	79.56	82.42

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 86 deaths at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended July 31. Of these, 17 were from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 9 from enteritis, 4 from tuberculosis, 2 from remittent, and 12 from pernicious fevers; the rest from common diseases noncontagious in character.

I have reliable information showing that the sickness and mortality in the villages and surrounding suburbs are appalling. Cristo, with a population of about 2,000 inhabitants, has from 3 to 5 deaths daily. St. Louis, with about 3,000, shows about 4 deaths daily. Yellow fever among the soldiers is causing many deaths.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba has improved some during the week ended August 7.

There were 76 deaths for this period, of which 7 were from yellow fever, 12 from dysentery, 4 from remittent and 13 from pernicious fevers, 6 from tuberculosis, and 8 from enteritis, acute and chronic; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

Malarial fevers are prevalent now to a great extent, especially the pernicious forms, which are very deadly in their course. Yellow fever seems to decrease at present, but the arrival of fresh troops will certainly revive its destructive work.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, July 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period July 16 to July 25, inclusive.

The sanitary condition of the Empire is certainly exceptionally good for the season of the year.

The single case of plague, returned from this (Kanagawa) Ken, was a second occurrence of the disease upon the Japanese steamship *Toyo Maru*, which, as already reported to you, arrived from Formosa, at Yokohama quarantine, July 9 with the body of a plague patient on board. The second case manifested itself on the night of the 16th, a few hours before the ship was to have been released from detention, and the steamer was accordingly quarantined for a further period of seven days. Ten days having elapsed since the death of the last case it is probable that the disease has been successfully handled by the health authorities.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious diseases in Japan, July 16 to July 25, 1897.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	1	1	3		7			
Osaka Fu.....	2	2	18	1	2	1		
Tokyo Fu.....	8	5	147	(*)	1			
Aichi Ken.....			89	23	4			
Akita Ken.....			2					
Awomori Ken.....			1		1			
Chiba Ken.....								
Fukui Ken.....			4					
Fukuoka Ken.....	2	2						
Fukushima Ken.....					7	1		
Gifu Ken.....			17					
Gumma Ken.....			6	1				
Hioyo Ken.....			12	1	1			
Hiroshima Ken.....			20	2	2			
Ibaraki Ken.....								
Ishikawa Ken.....			4	1				
Iwate Ken.....								
Kagawa Ken.....	4	2	2	1	2			

* No report.